Carolina Observer.

VOL. VII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JANUARY 29, 1824. [NO. 35.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM.

THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

For Sale, or Lease,

N farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the orth-eas side of the north east branch of the Cape-ar river and on the south-west side of Holly Shel creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in e county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not in nor, in quality, to any in the state, being a loxu ntly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the pro- ction of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and mothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow th proper cultivation; and a considerable part of is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of n, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the rt of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in ntity, equal to any land of the same quality in the e. Indeed the whole tract is susceptible of being le of immense value, by industry and good hus- andry, for its uncommonly well watered, and ng with the most valuable white and red oak ss, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all is of superior quality, and capable of furnish e most exhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, ing, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly ll adapted to the West Indi. markets, to which ssels advantageously from the river bank by Wilming n from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to hich there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by north east branch of the Cape Fear as by H ly ber creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. that there is not in the state a tract of land com ning more advantages for a trade with the Wes ies than this does; or, indeed, with any other ntry, or market where lumber of every descrip on and naval stores, may be articles of necessity, On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and me others can be made with a trifling expense of ome and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made ed plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this* . So that it enjoys every facility that can be sirably desired for manufacturing the timber into cle fit for market, and a market can always be d at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their wn account to other markets.

As it is presumed that no person will purchase or ere without viewing the land, a further description deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq former Surveyor of the said county, and to the onorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a owledge of the situation of the lands, and to the rveyor's office in the county of New Hanover, and the Secretary of state's office, in Raleigh, for a owledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who s ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to trea for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffer ed for sale in many years combining so many natural dva tages, and holding out such a reasonable pro se of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser owner, he using only common prudence, industry nd good management; for I am specially instructed by the present owner, to say that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞ And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or violation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the per- sons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommo dation shall fail.

JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Lyon's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.

The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice late fruit,

A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and renders it one of the most beautiful seats in this part of the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25. —27 f.

ENTERTAINMENT,
By D. D Salmon.

THE subscriber having returned with his family from the country, is ready to entertain travellers and boarders at his former stand, south-east of the Court-House square, where, by his attention and assiduity to render the situation of his guests happy and agreeable, he hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

Fayetteville, Oct. 6. 1823.—19*

Runaway.

MY man *Jerry*, eloped on the 21st of March; he has an excellent countenance, very ready in his answer, and with considerable assurance; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complected has a burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald; he had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Plains, and some home-spun clothes, the color not recollected. He may attempt to pass for a free man where he is not known, as he is artful. I purchased him of a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham county, and it is likely he may be lurking about in that neighborhood.

Any person apprehending said fellow, shall be entitled to a *reward of fifty dollars*, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient jail, and immediate information given, *twenty dollars*.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw.—Jerry is a blacksmith by trade.

CHARLES J. LIDE.

Marlboro' District, S. C. }
April 8, 1823. } 10tt

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington; so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *anti-syphilitique*, of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition*, a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

David Anderson, Jr.
MARBLE CUTTER

HAVING purchased the stock of A. Sweetland, and taken the stand lately occupied by him, will supply those who want with

Monuments, Tomb-Tables, Head-Stones,

and any other article in the line which may be wanted. Also Building Stone of every description, of the best free stone and of the country stone. The work will be done in the best manner and on moderate terms.

Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C.

COACHEES AND GIGS.

BELOW STEDMAN'S BRICK RANGE.

THE undersigned respectfully announces, that he has established himself permanently in the town of Fayetteville, with the view of pursuing the *Coach Barouche, Charlotee, Sulky, Gig, Harness, Saddle, Bridle and Trunk Making Business*, in all their varieties.

His knowledge and skill in the Coach and Gig making department have been acquired in one of the first factories in the northern cities; and having all the various branches filled with ability, but more particularly that of Ornamental Coach and Gig Painting, as he has recently employed a very superior and finished workman, from the city of New-York, he assures the public, that his work will be finished in a style at once tasteful and elegant; and no pains will be spared to render his work, as respects the quality, if not superior to all, at least equal to any similar establishment in the state.

☞ Orders forwarded by mail or private conveyance will meet with particular attention.

*** A choice selection of COACH MAKING MATERIALS will be constantly kept on hand, and will be sold at a small advance.

JACOB ALLEN.

December 18. 1823.—29tf.

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages equal to any in the Southern States, being conducted on the most approved principles and provided with superior Teachers in every branch of useful and ornamental education. This, with its healthy situation and moderate charges for board and tuition, must insure it a liberal patronage.—The strictest attention will be paid to the conduct and morals of those attending it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs. Hamilton, with assistant teachers,

Rudiments,	$2 50
Reading and Writing,	3
English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes, History, Chronology, Mythology, Rhetoric, Belles Lettres, Composition, Natural Philosophy, Botany, with plain and ornamental Needle Work,	6

Music, taught by Madam Veilla, in the best Italian style, per annum, $60; per quarter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, $100 per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Language, by M. Laisney, a native of France.

Drawing and Painting,	$6
French,	6

Classical department, under Mr. James J. Sanford.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astronomy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Algebra. $8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments,	$3
Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Ancient and Modern Geography, with the use of the Maps and Globes,	6

Pens and Ink provided without charge.

A tax of 25 cents on each student, for Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branches, except Music, $35 per quarter, payable in advance.

WM. HAMILTON.

☞ For the satisfaction of Parents and Guardians, the following gentlemen may be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq President of the School Committee, or the Rev. R. H. Morrison.

Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:v.1

To Rent,

A Comfortable dwelling house, and ½ acre lot, with all the improvements thereon, near the halfway bridge to Campbellton.

A smalldwelling house and lot on Pearson-st. near Mr Samuel Pearce's dwelling.

Two tenements (next above Mr. W. L. McNeill's) in the brick row, with large and convenient cellars.

One vacant lot near Mr. Sutherland's dwelling.

One do. near the intended canal basin.

One do. east side of Winslow street.

Should any person prefer leasing, the vacant lots will be leased for a number of years. Possession can be given immediately. For terms, apply to

HENRY W AYRE,
Agent for the owners.

Fayetteville, Aug. 13, 1823.—11*

For Sale,

THAT valuable tenement on the north side of Hay-street, in the Brick Row, at present occupied by Mr. A. Tatum, and a good stand for business; payment will be made easy to purchasers.—Apply to

JOHN M. DORSEY.

June 12.

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet
STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N. B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

Coffee, Nails, &c.

17 bags Porto Rico Coffee
30 do. St. Domingo do.
10 hhds. prime retailing Molasses
29 kegs cut Nails
10 boxes fresh MuscatelRaisins
20 ditto bloom do.
5 bags Pimento
2 kegs bar Lead; just received and for sale by

C. T. HAIGH.

December 24, 1823.—30tf.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging.
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For sale by J. HUSKE.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.
H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formerly Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

Fayetteville, Dec. 17, 1823.—*29

NEW GOODS.
E. E. LEWIS,

(At the old stand of Porter & Lewis first door west of Cape-Fear Bank.)

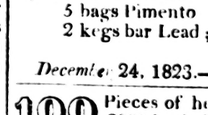
HAS just received a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, which are offered for sale on such terms as cannot fail of giving the most perfect satisfaction.—*ALSO,*

1500 doz. of Shell and imitation Combs
150 do. fine Ivory do
100 do. dressing and pocket do
15 cases of Leghorn and straw Bonnets
60 nests of Bandboxes
100 boxes Shaving Soap:

With a variety of articles wanted by country dealers, who are respectfully invited to call and examine the goods and prices.

Fayetteville, October 30.——22*

H. G. Nelson & Co.



HAVE just received, in addition to their former stock ninety packages BOOTS AND SHOES, of which the following are a part, viz.

100 pair Boots, first quality
50 do do second do
200 do do sewed Shoetees, first quality
300 do do do second do
450 do pegged do
300 do copper nailed do
300 do sewed Shoes, first quality
300 do do do second quality
400 do pegged do
400 lined and bound Shoes
200 do bound do
500 do coarse Brogans, sewed and pegged
600 do do Shoes do do
1000 do Boys' and Children's Bootees and Shoes
100 do Ladies' Morocco Boots
300 do do do walking Shoes, 1st quality
250 do do do do second quality
500 do Morocco heel'd Pumps
600 do do half heel'd do
1000 do do spring heel'd do
700 do do Misses' and Children's Bootees and Shoes

ALSO,

65 reams Writing Paper
24 doz Morocco Hats
8 cases Straw Bonnets, &c. &c.

Any of the above Goods are offered at wholesale or retail, at a small advance on costs, for cash.

November 20.——25*

AMOS KIMBALL

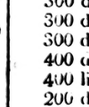
HAS just received per Steam Boat, and offers for sale, at his store north-east corner of Market-square,

500 pair coarse boots
500 do do shoes
300 do women's leather shoes
200 do boys' coarse shoes and boots
200 do ladies' morocco walking shoes
400 do Roan shoes
200 do seal-skin walking shoes
100 boxes segars
5 doz. wire sieves
5 do morocco skins
24 do hair combs
6 do shoe blacking,

which, together with his former stock, makes a complete assortment. Country dealers are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Dec. 17, 1823.—29eptf

MORE NEW



Boots and Shoes.

THE subscriber has recently received from New-York, a choice selection of BOOTS and SHOES. He also continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, in the most fashionable style, and of the best quality. The above will be sold at the lowest price. BM. BEACH.

WANTED,

A LAD, from the country, about 15 or 16 years of age, as an apprentice to the above business.

December 25, 1823.—30*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single, a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blank Deeds, for sale at this Office.

Attention to this.

ALL those who have open accounts or notes due me, up to the 1st January, 1824, and do not come forward and pay them at once, will find them placed in the hands of an officer for collection. As I am determined to force settlements, without reserve, this notice may be taken as positive, without further application on my part. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

WHO HAS NOW ON HAND,

Forty bags Coffee
Twenty hhds. Molasses
Seven hhds. Sugar
Three thousand bushels Liverpool Salt
A quantity of Alum do.

ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Swedes Iron, Castings, Nails, &c. &c.

HIS USUAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods and Cutlery.

Also, 60 STILLS from 35 to 100 gallons each, which will be sold for good paper, or produce.

☞ Cash or merchandize paid for Cotton, Tobacco, Wheat or Flour.

January 6, 1824.—6t37.

Wool Machine Cards.
J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.3*

For Sale,
The Warehouse and Lot,

FORMERLY occupied by Alvan Wilcox, situated near Hay-street, and convenient to business—this property will be sold cheap, for cash, or a short credit.

Further Notice.

All persons indebted to Alvan Wilcox late of Fayetteville, by note or otherwise, are requested to make immediate payment to the subscriber, (who is fully authorised to receive the same,) or their accounts will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOHN S. STINEMETZ.

January 6. 1824—32*

Cape Fear Navigation Company.

THE Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company are requested to attend a general meeting, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the fourth Monday in February next, for the purpose of acceding to or rejecting the terms upon which the state proposes to increase her interest in said Company, pursuant to an act of the General Assembly, passed at its last session. As general an attendance of the Stockholders, either in person or by proxy, as possible, is earnestly requested.

ROBERT STRANGE, *President.*

January 21, 1824—4t37

Dissolution.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of McCollum & Adams, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All persons indebted, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment; and those who have any demands will present them for payment. The business of the concern will be settled by William L. Adams and John McCollum who are authorized to make settlements and grant discharges.

JOHN McCOLLUM.
SHOCKLEY ADAMS.

Adamsville, S. C. January 3. 1824—3t34p.

BAKE-HOUSE,
OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL,

WHERE fresh Bread may be had every day in the week, except Monday morning. Also, Crackers, which for neatness and richness, cannot be excelled in New-York, nor any other place. They can be had at the New York prices. Rusks, Cakes, &c

A. F BOWELL

January 7. 1824.—32—3teow3t.

Garden Seeds,

Just received and for sale, by

6t37 J. PEABODY

Dissolution.

THE connection in business heretofore existing between the subscribers, at this place, under the firm of *Barnum Beach & Co.* and at Boston, under the firm of *Amos Kimball & Co.* is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by either of the subscribers. BARNUM BEACH,
AMOS KIMBALL.

BARNUM BEACH has taken the store lately occupied by B. Beach & Co. where he offers for sale a good assortment of Boots and Shoes, as usual, and continues to manufacture Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

AMOS KIMBALL has taken a store in the North East corner of Market Square, where he offers for sale a general assortment of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions.

November 20, 1823.——25*

For Sale, or Rent,

THAT well known PUBLIC HOUSE, and the premises, situate on Green street, called *Jordan's Hotel*. For a tavern, no stand is more eligible in this town, so it has been deemed in times past and present, having been occupied as such for the last forty or fifty years; the lot, which extends back to the creek, comprehends a large and valuable vegetable garden, and in front, a beautiful flower garden. The houses are large and commodious, and have lately been put in complete repair. The stabling, which is used as an appurtenance to the establishment, is new and remarkably spacious and well modeled, and will accommodate from sixteen to twenty horses.

A further description is unnecessary; as those who may wish to purchase or rent, will prefer examining and judging for themselves.

Also, a dwelling-house on Rowan-st.

opposite the residence of L. D. Henry, Esq. and lately occupied by J. W. Cochran. This is a very commodious house, has a good garden attached to it, and all necessary out-houses, such as kitchen, smoke-house, carriage house, stable, &c.

Also, a convenient dwelling house,

on Bow street, with the necessary out-houses, garden, &c.

Likewise, a dwelling-house on Person-street,

formerly owned by Robert Raiford, Esq. with good and convenient out-buildings, and 3½ acres of land attached to it.

Possession of the above premises will be given immediately. JOHN KELLY.

January 7, 1824.—4t35.

Illinois Lands.

THE subscriber has for sale, Soldiers' Patents for Lands in Illinois. As these lands were granted by government, there can be no dispute as to the title; and the known fertility of the soil in that state, and the continual tide of emigration which is flowing thither, render it unnecessary to say any thing as to their value. THOMAS STRODE.

October 29, 1823.—*28

AUCTION SALES.

On Thursday, the 5th February next,

WILL be sold at Public Auction, in front of the subscribers' store, three elegant and well made GIGS, and one SULKEY.

WILLKINGS & CO.

January 20.—3t36.

Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, the plantation on which he lives, about nine miles from Fayetteville, containing 305 acres. It lies on the stage road, to Lumberton and Raleigh, and is very conveniently situated for a public house; the subscriber, indeed, has been in the habit of entertaining travellers for many years. There is a fine bearing Apple and Peach Orchard on the plantation, and an excellent spring of water, not inferior to any in the state.

Also, a tract of *Swamp Land*, containing between 5 and 600 acres, and adjoining the lands of the late Alexander McAllister, and Robert Campbell. This land is equal to any in Cumberland county, both as to richness and fertility, and is well calculated for cotton, corn, or rice. Any person wishing to become possessed of a good and valuable farm, will do well to call and examine, as he can hardly have a better opportunity of making a desirable purchase. The title is indisputable.

The terms of sale, for a greater part of the purchase money, will be very liberal. Application can be made to the subscriber, on the premises.

LEWIS JONES.

Cumberland Co. N. C. Nov. 19, 1823.—25tf

THE above property will be sold at Public Auction, at the State House, on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1824. Terms of sale, one third Cash; one third at six months, and the balance at twelve, for approved security. WILLKINGS & CO.

January 20.—4t37.

REMOVAL.

MRS. M. SHACKELFORD respectfully informs her customers, and the public generally, that she has taken that well known stand north-east corner of the market square, and has opened a new and general assortment of

MILLINERY,

Just received from N. York by the latest arrivals, consisting of

Bolivar, Leghorn Gipsies, the latest and most approved patterns
Straw Gipsies; do. Bonnets
Ladies' and Children's Chinchilla Hats
Children's Beaver do.
Artificial Flowers and false Curls
Thread Laces—Ribbands
Fancy Work Boxes
Pelisse Trimmings
Silk Velvets and Plushes.

SHE KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A SUPPLY OF

Plush, Velvet and Silk Bonnets, Caps and Turbans,

Of the newest fashions; all of which will be sold as cheap as can be had in the place.

N. B. Leghorn and Straw Hats bleached, pressed, and altered in the neatest manner.

Fayetteville, January 14. 1824 —2wis-eoptf

GOSHEN CHEESE.

20 CASKS prime Goshen Cheese, just landed from Steam Boat, and will be sold low, for cash, by the subscribers, Person street, a few doors below the market. WILLIAMS & FENN.

January 15, 1824 — 3t35.

Weeding Hoes.

24 casks Weeding Hoes, just received pr General Brock, from Liverpool; for sale, by

4t37. DAVID B CRANE & CO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

December 24, 1823.—*33eptf

Gigs for Sale.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, that he has recently received two elegant New-Jersey built GIGS, which will be sold unusually low. Enquire at the Planter's Hotel. A. DAY.

January 13.—33*

Notice.

AT the last Court of Probate, held this day, for the County of Cumberland, the subscriber, residing in the county of Chatham, has obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of James M'Leran, deceased, of the county of Cumberland and town of Fayetteville; and he gives notice to all persons having any demands against the Estate of the said James M'Leran, to present them for payment, either to himself or to his agent, Hugh MacLaurin, of Fayetteville, within the time required by an act of Assembly in such case made and provided, otherwise they will be barred of recovery. All those indebted to said estate, either by note or accounts, are requested to come forward immediately and make payment to the subscriber or his agent.

THOMAS FARISH, *Administrator.*

Fayetteville, January 9, 1824.

FURTHER NOTICE.

Will be exposed to public sale, at the late residence of James M'Leran, deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on the 2nd day of February next, and continue from day to day until all is sold, all the personal and perishable Estate of said deceased, consisting, in part, of the following articles, viz: Seven likely Negroes; One Wagon and Gear; Two likely Horses; Gig and Sulkey, with Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Stock of Cattle, Farming Utensils; Corn, Fodder, Hay, &c. &c. &c.

Notes at six months, with approved security, will be required. THOMAS FARISH, *Adm'r.*

January 9, 1824.—4t36

CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.....EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE

TUESDAY, JANUARY 20.—The bill explanatory of an act entitled "An act for the relief of the officers, volunteers, and other persons engaged in the late campaign against the Seminole Indians," passed 4th May, 1822, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Van Buren* gave notice that on Thursday next he should ask leave to introduce a joint resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution, *on the subject of the power of Congress to make Roads and Canals.*

The report of the Committee of Claims, unfavorable to the petition of Hanson Kelly of North-Carolina, was taken up.

Mr. *Macon* moved to reverse the report.

The amendment was supported by Messrs. Branch, Edwards, of Illinois, Lanman, and Van Dyke, and opposed by Messrs. Chandler, Kelly, and Smith, and was decided in the affirmative.—Ayes 24.

The committee were directed accordingly to bring in a bill for his relief.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GREEKS.

MONDAY, JANUARY 19.—The House resolved itself into a committee on Mr. *Webster's* resolution to send out a commissioner to Greece—Mr. *Taylor* in the chair.

Mr. *Webster* took the floor and occupied nearly the whole day in delivering his views. His speech fills five columns, in small type, in the National Intelligencer: we are not able to give more than the closing paragraph, which is as follows:

Mr. Chairman, there are some things which, to be well done, must be promptly done. If we even determine to do the thing that is now proposed, we may do it too late. Sir, I am not of those who are for withholding aid when it is most urgently needed, and when the stress is past and the aid no longer necessary, overwhelming the sufferer with caresses. I will not stand by and see my fellow man drowning without stretching out a hand to help him, till he has by his own efforts and presence of mind reached the shore in safety, and then encumber him with aid. With suffering Greece, now is the crisis of her fate—her great, it may be her last struggle. Sir, while we sit here deliberating, her destiny may be decided. The Greeks, contending with ruthless oppressors, turn their eyes to us, and invoke us by their ancestors, by their slaughtered wives and children, by their own blood, poured out like water, by the hecatombs of dead they have heaped up as it were to heaven, they invoke, they implore of us some cheering sound, some look of sympathy, some token of compassionate regard. They look to us as the great Republic of the earth—and they ask us by our common faith, whether we can forget that they are struggling, as we once struggled, for what we now so happily enjoy? I cannot say, sir, that they will succeed: that rests with Heaven. But for myself, sir, if I should to-morrow hear that they have failed—that their last phalanx had sunk beneath the Turkish cimetar, that the flames of their last city had sunk in its ashes, and that nought remained but the wide melancholy waste where Greece once was, I should still reflect, with the most heartfelt satisfaction, that I have asked you, in the name of seven millions of freemen, that you would give them at least the cheering of one friendly voice.

JANUARY 20, 1824.—Mr. *Cocke*, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorise the appointment of two additional Indian Agents, and to provide for their compensation, which was read a first and second time, and committed.

Mr. *M'Lane*, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to revive and continue in force, the first five sections of the bill regulating Imports and Tonnage, passed at the last session, which was read a first and second time and committed.

Mr. *Crowninshield* from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to authorise the building of ten sloops of war, which was read a first and second time, and committed.

Mr. *Crownin hield*, from the same Committee, reported the bill from the Senate extending the term of Half Pay Pensions to the widows and orphans of seamen and marines, with the amendment of the Senate, in which amendment, the committee concurred. The House then concurred in the amendment.

MARQUIS LA FAYETTE.

Mr. *Mitchell*, from the Committee to which was referred the resolution relative to the Marquis La Fayette, reported the resolution, with the following amendment:

Resolved, That the Marquis De La Fayette, having expressed his intention to visit this country the President be requested to communicate to him the assurances of the grateful and affectionate attachment still cherished towards him, by the government and people of the United States.

And be it further Resolved, That as a mark of national respect the President cause to be held in readiness a ship of the line, and invite the Marquis to take passage therein, whenever his disposition to visit this country be signified.

The resolution was unanimously ordered to be engrossed and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

THE GREEKS.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. *Taylor* in the Chair.

Mr. *Clay*, before the House resumed the discussion of yesterday, begged leave to lay on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the people of these states could not see without serious inquietude, any forcible interposition, by the allied powers of Europe, in behalf of Spain, to reduce to their former subjection those parts of the continent of America which have proclaimed and have established for themselves, respectively, Independent Governments, and which have been solemnly recognized by the United States.

The House then resumed the discussion of the question on Mr. Webster's resolution, when

Mr. *Poinsett* rose; and after a compliment to Mr. Webster, for his eloquent discussion of the subject yesterday, went on to state, that our sympathies are always with the oppressed, but that Greece had peculiar claims on our feelings. We must laud their efforts, and sympathize in their distresses; but the duty of a statesman is a stern duty, and forbids us to give way to our feelings, however generous.

With regard to the present resolution, its only object must be to give an impulse to the executive. He had as much reliance on the discretion of the executive, as the gentleman from Massachusetts; but he did not think that the House should leave the executive to bear all the responsibility of any measure which the present excited feeling of the public might induce him to adopt. We ought to ask ourselves, if, in his situation, we would act, as it is said he would act. The case of South America had been cited as a precedent, but the attitudes of the two countries were very different. It is true, Spain did not then resent our interference, probably, because she was too much occupied with her domestic troubles; but, in this fact, we could not find a reason to believe, that our interference in the affairs of Greece might not involve us in difficulties with foreign powers. We must look to Europe for parallel cases; and if we could not interfere, without danger, between G. Britain and Ireland, neither could we between the Turks and the Greeks, the former of whom cared nothing about the rights of nations. He took a view of the several dispositions of the European powers, as they were to be collected from the line of conduct they had pursued with regard to Greece; and argued, that as they had evidently inclined to preserve the integrity of the Turkish empire, they might not be induced to view our interference, without showing some alarm or apprehension.—They already feared the influence of our republican institutions. The President has, in his last message, chalked out the course we ought to pursue. We ought rather to reserve our strength, in case any attack should be made on the liberties of this hemisphere, than to waste it on any other and more distant objects, however powerful our feelings may be excited. That such an attack may take place, we have strong reason to fear.—The President has directed our eye to the storm which is gathering. He invited attention to our resources and means, and contended that while, in a war foreign to our interests, we are weak as infants; in a war of defence, we are strong as Hercules. He moved the following amendment:

Resolved, That this House view with deep interest the heroic struggle of the Greeks to elevate themselves to the rank of a free and independent nation, and unite with the President in the sentiment he has expressed in their favor, in sympathy for their sufferings, in interest in their welfare, and ardent wishes for their success.

After the amendment had been read, Mr. *Poinsett* expressed his willingness to adopt the resolution of Mr. Clay, in lieu of his own.

Mr. *Randolph* rose. He said this was one of the prettiest subjects for declamation, which could ever come before a deliberative body. But he was so convinced of the deadly tendency of the proposed measure, as regards the liberties and interests of this country, that he could not help breaking through the almost insuperable reluctance which he felt, to throw himself upon the attention of the House, in order to raise his voice against both the propositions which had been offered. He wished we should rather take care of the liberties of our own countrymen, than become the guardians of any other people. He wished the House to pause before it took this desperate leap in the dark—whether into the Archipelago or the Dead Sea, it little matters which. It had always been doubted whether England, so nearly as she was situated with regard to the European continent, acted wisely in her interference with the policy of European governments. And shall we, by one unguarded act, open this Pandora's box of political evils, and let them loose about us. He was proceeding; but said that he felt himself unequal to the task—that he was not what he had been—but was unequal to the physical effort of speaking. But he protested against any interference with Greece, or So. America, as Quixotic, and fraught with abundant danger to this country. He then moved that the committee rise, for the purpose of investigating a subject which he did not wish to consider as a loop to hang speeches on.

Mr. *Cuthbert* said, the amendment had brought within the province of the present discussion, all our foreign relations; and he hoped, therefore, that the committee would rise, and that the resolutions would be both printed.

Mr. *Clay* hoped that the committee would not rise. There had been ample time for gentlemen to reflect on the subject of this resolution, which had been so long before the House. At a proper time he would call for the consideration of his own resolution; when he would shew that it was necessary to adopt it, if we would preserve those liberties, which were so dear to us. He hoped the committee would not rise, as the gentleman from Virginia had not moved it, with a view to address the house (in which case no gentleman would have opposed him,) but for the purpose of investigation. Had gentlemen now to consider on the subject of Greece? He hoped not. He hoped the discussion would go forward, and that other gentlemen would rise and deliver their sentiments. He would tell the honorable gentleman from Virginia that he who attends to the warm dictates of his heart will act more wisely than he who only attends to a cold, shivering policy, which dies before it is attacked.

Mr. *Randolph* said, his object, in moving that the committee rise, was to have the resolutions printed. With respect to the promises the gentleman from Kentucky made respecting his resolution, he had some doubt of his realization of them. He himself had not now to make up his mind as to Greece or South-America. As to what had been said about the feelings of the heart, he had it from higher authority than that of the gentleman, that the passions sometimes instructed the judgment. Whether this was one of those cases, he would leave that gentleman, or some other, to show.

Mr. *Clay* replied, disclaiming any intention of exciting the gentleman from Virginia. If he had failed in realizing the expectation of the gentleman on any occasion, his failure could not be more signal than would be that of the gentleman from Virginia, in attempting to shew that we should involve ourselves with the grand allies, and God knows with whom beside—merely by the expression of our opinions.

Mr. *Webster* was in favor of printing the resolutions, as the amendment of the gentleman from South Carolina introduced so much irrelevant matter, that he even doubted whether it was in order to introduce it as an amendment on his resolution. He put the question on the point of order.

The SPEAKER decided it to be in order.

Mr. *Mangum* moved that the Committee rise. He thought it due to candour to state, that he came to the House yesterday determined to vote against this resolution; but his opinions had been shaken, by the powerful exertions of intellect, and the views so ably presented to the House, by the gentleman from Massachusetts.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN.

From the New-York American, Jan. 14.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the Don Quixote, from Havre, we are put in possession of our regular files to the 5th December, inclusive; and are indebted to the politeness of Capt. Clark, for others of the latest date, from which we make copious extracts and translations. The chief article, of course, in the Paris papers, is the entry in triumph of the duke of Angouleme, of which we publish the particulars. Judging by the replies made by the Duke to several deputations, he has not suffered himself to be unduly elated by success. The dates from Madrid are to the 24th November; and all accounts concur in representing the financial, not less than the political state of the kingdom, as full of difficulties. From London, the dates are of the 1st December, and the item of chief importance is the following:

LONDON, DEC. 1.

The return of Dr. Mackay, who had been sent to Mexico on a particular mission by government, has been noticed. We have reason to believe, from advices to be relied on, that this news is correct. The Doctor has negotiated with Mexico *a commercial treaty on terms the most favorable to our merchants.*

[*Courier.*

Letters frem Madrid inform us, that the person charged with the custody of Riego before his execution, fearing that on his arrival at the scaffold, he would harangue the people, made him swallow a soporific potion, which rendered him insensible to his situation.—*Morn. Chron.*

But lately, the only question was, *how Europe was to be saved?* Now that the absolute King is restored in Spain, and that those powers of Germany disposed to be restive, have been subjected to a salutary yoke; when the envoys of the Diet of Frankfort, who manifest opposition, are disgraced; that every where there is a tendency to modify constitutions, until more can be effected, and the great work be finally consummated; the fanatics are extending their views, and the *Drapeau Blanc* yesterday announced, *that we must save the universe.* Now it is easy to understand what, in fanatic language, this signifies. It is that not a representative tribune shall be seen in the four quarters of the globe. It is to desire that no place of refuge should be any where found for the exiles of Europe. The states of South America are now the great object of regard. But it seems that less importance is attached to their separation from Europe, than to the form of their government; and it is their liberty, rather than their independence, which excites the anger of the fanatics. But even when again that her Pizarros shall have borne to them the blessings of slavery, *the universe* will not be saved. Then must come the turn of the United States, the most culpable of all, since they first gave the signal.

In vain will it be said, that half a century has sanctioned the independence of the United States. There is no prescription for revolt; and the shade of Washington shall be pursued as guilty of all the vain theories which have afflicted the world. Even that of William Tell is not spared. Daily is the independence of the Swiss assailed, and the *Drapeau Blanc* pours forth this day fresh diatribes, even against a country whose forced renunciation of the virtues of hospitality, cannot render it acceptable in the eyes of those who insist on *saving the universe.*

[*Constitutionnel*, 3d Dec.

PARIS, DEC. 3.—Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, a vast multitude flocked at an early hour yesterday morning to the Champs Elysees, and beyond the barrier, to meet the Duke of Angouleme. At one o'clock H. R. H. arrived at the Porte Maillot, accompanied by Monsieur, the Duchess of Angouleme, and the Duchess of Berry, who had gone out to meet him. The Prince then mounted on horseback, and the rest of the royal party returned by the Faub du Rould to the Tuileries. The Mayor of Nuilly, at the Porte Maillot, had the honor to deliver an address of congratulation to his Royal Highness. At the Barriere de l'Etoile a magnificent tent had been erected, ornamented with emblems, analogous to the occasion. The Municipal Body, headed by the Prefect of the Department, were waiting to receive the Prince. The pupils of the Polytechnic School were drawn up to the right and left. The *Dames de la Halle* formed a body to present flowers to the Prince, and the *Charbonniers* and other similar bodies offered his Royal Highness a *bouquet* of silver. Upon the Duke's approach, the air was rent with acclamations.

The Nuremburg Gazette contains the following intelligence of a recent date from the Morea:—The Pacha of Scutari has failed in his enterprize against Etolia and Missolunghi. The Turks of Negropont being compelled to shut themselves up in the principal fortresses, have even abandoned Karystos, which is said to be occupied by the Greeks. The fort of Corinth is also in their possession. Coron and Modon are negotiating relative to submission, and Patras is so closely blockaded by the Greek forces, that the garrison dares no longer make sorties. The Greek government takes occasion to turn this circumstance into profit. Several corps are marching upon Thessaly. Colocotroni is proceeding upon the Thermopylæ. Odysseus and Demetrius Ypsilanti are directing their troops upon Zeitouni. On the side of Etolia the Greek Captains who defeated the Pacha of Scutari, are marching upon Acarnania, from whence they will turn towards Thessaly, and advance upon Larissa, leaving a corps of observation in the province of Arta. It is against this place that all the efforts of the Greeks are to be directed, and the result must shortly be known.

Fatal effects of Love—Extract from a private letter.

A lovely interesting girl, about 18 years of age, residing with her parents in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, had formed an attachment to a young officer in the French army; on the affair being made known to her friends, they disapproved of the connexion, and the young lady received the most strict injunctions never to see her lover again. All powerful love, in this, as in many other instances, triumphed over parental authority, and in spite of locks, bars, and a constant attendant, they contrived, by the abbreviation of the hours usually devoted to repose, to meet in private, and enjoy that society which they deemed essential to their existence; their nocturnal meetings had continued a long time undisturbed, when some immoral traits in the character of the young officer having been discovered by the lady, she, with a prudence not to be expected from her previous conduct, dispatched a letter to him, requesting a discontinuance of his visits in future, and also of all intercourse between them; on the receipt of the letter, it is reported that he became almost frantic, and in his frenzy, so seriously injured the messenger who brought it, that his life was for some time despaired of. For several days afterwards he observed a sullen gloominess, during which time he formed and cherished one of the most diabolical designs that ever entered the imagination of man, and which he sought to perpetrate in the following manner:—Armed with a short dagger, he surmounted innumerable obstacles, and succeeded in secreting himself in a small antichamber which communicated with the bed-room of his intended victim: having waited a considerable time, and supposing her asleep, he advanced to the door, and opened it with great caution, but immediately shrunk back on observing her kneeling at her accustomed devotions. His inward sense of rectitude struck forcibly to his heart, a convulsive tremor seized him, and he leaned for support against the wainscot; at this instant he would have abandoned the design and fled, but there was no passage but through the room in which she lay. Meanwhile the "pangs of despised love" revived, and with a desperate effort he again opened the door; the most profound silence reigned within the room, which a lamp placed on a table near the bed feebly enlightened; unsheathing the dagger, he slipped into the room, and with a trembling hand drew aside the curtains; the object of his affection lay slumbering before him, the smile of innocence and peace playing upon her countenance; he leaned over the bed, and deliberately pointing the dagger to her bosom, he averted his head, and, leaning down his arm, it glided to her heart—a faint scream escaped her lips, and in one moment her soul ceased to inhabit its earthly tenement. The wretch stood transfixed with horror at the enormity of the deed he had committed, and a momentary insensibility ensued. On reviving, his soul sickened at the sight of the blood oozing from the wound, through the bed-clothes, and seizing the dagger which had fallen from his hand on the bed, he plunged it into his own bosom, and fell to the ground. His groans brought some of the servants to the room, but they immediately fell back again on beholding the dreadful spectacle; and it was not till after a considerable lapse of time that assistance was procured. The abrupt relation of the heart-rending event to the parents, has had such an effect, that their lives are now considered in imminent danger. The wretched man lingered for three days in dreadful agony, during which time he gave the above relation, and then died a victim of his ungovernable passion.

Samuel Smith, Esq. of Warwick, Orange county, put an end to his existence last week by cutting his throat. He was originally a shoemaker—rose to property and respectability—became a magistrate—was reduced again by misfortune, to his shop—and cut his throat to end his mortification. It would have been much wiser for him to have made three pair of shoes a day, until he should have regained his property.

N. Y. Spectator.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 29, 18

Why has not the Public Printer, since the adjournment of the General Assembly, published in his paper the public acts passed during its late session?

His duty is thus pointed out by the act 1810, chap. 13:—"And it shall be the duty "of the Public Printer, to publish in his "Newspaper printed in the City of Raleigh "as *soon as may be*, after the close of each "session, all the acts of a public nature "which have been passed."

THE JUSTICES

☞He would much oblige the citizens of the 5th Judicial Circuit, by publishing *immediately*, the Act altering every County the same,—as suitors and witnesses are in all enquiring and no person can inform them.

Whether our opinion of the "Vision of Jefferson," is correct or not, it is not for us to say: but we are perfectly willing to leave it to the decision of any man of taste and refined feeling. We can tell the editor of the Recorder, however, for his own satisfaction that we are not alone in our opinion; for we know of some men, of taste and education, who are well read in "Shakspeare, and our best poets,"—and who are as "Hyperion to a Satyr," to the little genius who conducts the Recorder,—whose opinions of that production are in accordance with our own. We did not doubt that the "Vision of Jefferson" would suit the *taste* of the editor of the Recorder, and if he entertains an opinion to the contrary, he does us injustice; neither did we doubt, that it would "be rewarded by the laugh or the smile of those who probably never had the pleasure of hearing wit, and have not the sense or conscience to care about religion." We deem any further notice of the article in the Recorder unnecessary. The wit of the editor is as vapid, as his sarcasm is pointless; and we take leave of this "mammoth of a mammy," with the hope, that his late excitement may not have seriously affected his brain.

"Aut Cæsar, aut nullus."

The Milton Gazette states, that Mr. Crawford "will receive the vote of this state, and that too, even if he should fail to be nominated in the *Washington Caucus.* His friends in this state are however willing that he should *try his luck* in caucus." We ask our readers to note, that this is from the staunch advocates of a *caucus;* from those who unceasingly urge the necessity of a concentration of public opinion by means of a *Caucus Nomination. They* will abide by the decision of a *caucus*, if *their* man be nominated; but if Adams, Calhoun, Clay, or any other republican, should be recommended by the caucus, their respect for this ancient custom, which, according to them, "has given us Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, as Presidents," will be shown by a determined opposition. Here we have a pretty good clue to the governing principles of the radicals. They care as little about the *unanimity* of integrity of the Republican Party as the members of the Holy Alliance, unless this unanimity be in favor of Mr. Crawford: the interests of the republican party may be scattered to the winds, the country convulsed, and the union endangered, unless those objects can be attained, and their man elevated. And yet these are the men who are so clamorous for a caucus nomination, the "exclusive republicans" of the day, who denounce, as anti-republicans, all those who dare oppose the mandates of a caucus: but we trust the people have intelligence enough to judge for themselves, and patriotism enough to put down a party, which, if actions be any criterion to judge of intentions seems

"Resolved to ruin, or to rule the State."

We notice that the pieces, under the signature of "Cassius," now in a course of publication in the Register, as *original*, are likewise publishing in the *Savannah Republican.* The 4th No. which appeared in the Register of the 27th instant, was published in the Republican of the 16th. We again ask, why these strenuous exertions to destroy fame and injure Mr. Calhoun, if it is true, as "Cassius" and his worthy co-adjutors maintain, that "he can have no prospect of receiving more than the vote of his own state?" And we ask the people, what confidence they can place in the statements of a writer or writers, whose *actions* so glaringly belie their *words?*

Nicholas Vandyke and John M. Clayton have been elected senators in Congress from the state of Delaware.

A letter from a gentleman in Gibraltar, to his friend in Providence, R. I. mentions, that "the Russian Ambassador at Madrid is said to talk loud of the United States, as the *source* of all the revolutionary principles which trouble so much the crowned heads of Europe." The allies "talked loud" of *Spain*, for a year or two, before they venturd to employ force to put down constitutional liberty in that country; and it is not improbable they may pursue the same course in their designs on liberty in this hemisphere.

FIRES.—A fire broke out in Columbia, S. C. on the 14th instant, and before its progress could be arrested, destroyed property to the amount of $20,000.

Seventeen or eighteen buildings were destroyed by fire in Savannah, on the night of the 19th instant. The loss of property is estimated at $75,000, half of which was insured. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A CURIOUS DOCUMENT.

Among the documents presented to the House of Representatives in Congress, is one containing an account of the expenditures of that department, for the year, ending 1st Nov. 1823. The items are given in detail, and the sums they cost, some of which are as follows:

STATIONERY FOR THE HOUSE.

18	reams Cartridge paper,	$90 50
153	do. Cap paper,	598 50
11	do. Polio Post,	66 00
167	do. Letter paper,	841 00
104	pounds Sealing Wax,	169 00
178	doz. Tape,	401 50
9300	Pens,	139 50
50	Quills,	1 50
24	doz. Pencils,	31 21
201	Penknives,	251 50
901	Sandboxes,	59 54
200	Ivory Folders,	50 00
200	do. Letter Seals,	200 00
200	Ink Jugs with Ink,	57 25
60	pounds Wafers,	90 00
200	Wafer Boxes,	18 75
200	Tin Sandboxes,	25 00
16	boxes Sperm. Candles,	209 63
For Printing,		22,314 40
Services of Horses & Messengers,		3,874 40

The expense of the House for one Session, $37,848 95: add the sum of 16,300 for six assistant clerks, and the messenger of the clerk's office, and wages of eight or nine messengers to the House.—*Pet. Intell.*

The above items, we think, furnish rather an unfavorable comment, on the boasted *economy* of the radicals; and go to show, that when their own gratification or convenience is consulted, they think little about *economising*. The House of Representatives have this session refused to grant a pension of 300 dollars a year, to the mother of Com. PERRY,—a venerable matron, bowed down with age, and pining in poverty; when, by dispensing with three small items of needless expenditure, for only one year, a sufficient sum, within a fraction, would be saved, to pay a pension of the above amount for *three* years. *Eight hundred and fifty-three dollars*, it appears, were paid, during the session of 1823, for *Tape*, *Penknives*, and *Letter Seals;* and as large a sum, it is likely, will be expended this year for the same objects. We are not condemning these expenditures; though we really think they come within the scope of radical reform, and are as much deserving the attention of Gen. *Cooke*, as many other *little things* which he has pryed into: but we wish the people to be acquainted with them, as they are something of a curiosity in these *economical* times.

Mr. Hamilton, of S. C. in an eloquent appeal to the House of Representatives, in behalf of Mrs. Perry, says: "Nor will I permit you to plead *economy*, when *I see little of it employed in matters which have a personal reference to yourselves*, and in objects in which we have a direct control;" neither, we may add, will the people be *deluded*, nor inveigled into an opposition to the measures of the present administration, by the clamors of the radicals about *economy*, when they see that their actions so little accord with their professions.

The *Comet* exhibits, when viewed thro' a reflecting Telescope of ninety times magnifying power, a nucleus entirely surrounded by a light almost as brilliant as itself. The Coma or tail extends itself through about 5 or 6 degrees. It has passed its perihelion, and is receding from the sun.

We may form some idea of the rapidity with which it moves, by supposing it to be at the same distance from the earth, as the Planet Saturn, whose distance from the constellation Pleiades is about equal to the space through which the Comet has moved since it was first discovered here. Saturn moves at the mean rate of 22,072 miles in an hour, and it has been nearly 60 days in performing the same distance that the Comet has passed through in 10, which would give a velocity of 132,432 miles an hour for the latter.—*National Gazette.*

ANOTHER COMET.

A friend, on whose accuracy of observation we can rely implicitly, informs us that another Comet can be seen in the northern part of the heavens. To an observer it appeared on the night of the 21st at 10 o'clock, about two points to the east of north, and may be found in the tail of the Dragon. It is about 30° from the Polar star, and as many from Alpha of the Great Bear. As it is so near to the Polar star it does not get below the horizon; but at 8 o'clock, when it will be immediately under that star, it will be so near to the horizon that it probably cannot be seen at that hour unless the atmosphere is remarkably clear. The nucleus to the naked eye appears to be larger than that of the Comet seen in Hercules in this month, and is of a dull whitish color. Its coma or train stretched off at that hour nearly 20° towards the bright stars in the shoulder of the Great Bear, is longer and more brilliant than that above mentioned, and is of that kind which is attended with gleams or flashes of light at intervals.—*Pet. Intell.*

The tissue of sophistry, falsehood and calumny, now in the course of republication in the Raleigh Register, in a series of letters, under the signature of "*Cassius*," was got up, some time since, for the double purpose of subserving the Radical cause, and gratifying feelings of personal hostility, by defaming the public character and misrepresenting the political course of Mr. Calhoun. These letters now make their appearance in the Register, after being published in several leading Radical newspapers to the north, in each of which they are given as an *original* communication. So far they have failed to produce the intended effect; and it is a fair inference, that, eventually, a similar fate awaits them.

Raleigh Star.

Query.—Is not Daniel Parker, the late Adjutant and Inspector General of the United States, the author of the pieces which are now re-publishing in the *Register*, under the signature of CASSIUS? Did not this same Mr. Parker make a demand, when in office, for extra services, which Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, refused to allow? and was not Mr. P. discharged from office for some improper conduct? and, further, were not these numbers transmitted to Raleigh, for republication, by one of our Representatives in Congress, who is known to be an inveterate enemy to Mr. Calhoun? It is probable that the Editors of the Register can answer these questions. *ib.*

SAMUEL MAVERICK, Esq. has announced in the Pendleton Messenger, that in a late tour to the Eastern States, he has collected upwards of 50 new varieties of the Grape Vine, with many other rare and valuable plants, for the use of the agriculturalists of that part of the State. He has also succeeded in bringing safe home, a genuine *Tea Plant*, direct from Canton in China, by the way of New-York. *[Charleston Courier.*

Murder.—A man named Othello Church, a respectable inhabitant of Friendship, Allegany county, was murdered on the 29th of December in the most deliberate and cold blooded manner. About one o'clock in the morning a man on horse-back rode up to his house, and informed him that he had at length paid a certain debt to one Davenport, (for which Mr. Church was security,) and if he would step to the door he would show him a receipt. Mr. C. got out of bed, opened the door, and when reaching for the paper, a carabine was fired at him by the villain, the contents of which entered his breast, and he instantly expired. Mr. C. was security for a Mr. How, and by merely intimating his fears that he would be compelled ultimately to pay the debt, had enraged him to such a degee that How repeatedly threatened his life. Suspicion, therefore, immediately rested on How; pursuit was made to his house; a carabine was found with every appearance of having been recently discharged; his family testified that he had loaded it the evening before and had but just returned, having been absent a part of the night; and his horse was found in a high state of perspiration, with other indications of having been ridden excessively hard. These circumstances appeared so unfavorable to his innocence, that he was committed, to await his trial at the February Circuit.—*Evening Post.*

Implicit Faith has been sometimes ludicrously styled *fides carbonaria*, from the noted story of one, who, examining an ignorant Collier, on his religious principles, asked him what it was that he believed? He answered, "I believe what the church believes." The other rejoined, "What then does the church believe?" He replied readily, "The church believes what I believe." The other, desirous, if posible, to bring him to particulars, once more resumed his inquiry: "Tell me, then, I pray you, what it is you and the church both believe?" The only answer the Collier could give was, "Why, truly, sir, the church and I both—believe the same thing." This is implicit faith in perfection, and, in the estimation of some celebrated doctors, the sum of necessary and saving knowledge in a Christian.

Columbian Star.

NASHVILLE, (KEN.) DEC. 19.

Impiety.—In the House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature, on Monday, the 10th of Nov. a Mr. Worthington, in a speech on the Convention bill, is reported to have said, "that he would not call the Judges *villains*, but with all possible humility he might do so." And again speaking of the Judges he said, "they sat in our court of appeals like three kings, like the *Father, Son* and *Holy Ghost*, and their late decision out devil'd the devil himself." That a weak minded man, and such sometimes under particular excitement, get into our legislative councils, should be led by the pitiful ambition of "*flippancy* of *speech*," to trench upon gentlemanly decorum, has become too frequent to create surprise—but that the dignity of a legislative assembly, while considering an important question, should be outraged by *profanity* without reference to argument or illustration of position, and as it would appear from the speech with no other *motive* than the *wanton wicked-ness of the foul mouthed speaker*, without a call to order, or expression of reprehension, within the house, or censure from the Press without it, is monstrous, and marks a state of depravity, which, we hope, is limited to a small portion of the patriotic people of Kentucky.

NEW YORK, JAN. 13.

Adroit Roguery...Yesterday as a young lad was going to one of the Banks, for Messrs. Merritt & Dart, to make a deposit of 1500 dollars, he was met by a fellow expert at his business, who took the Bank Book from the lad, and told him to run back to the store, where he was wanted, and that *he* [the villain] would do the Bank business; which *was* done, successfully and satisfactorily to himself. But such fellows cannot long escape the grasp of justice, and we expect, ere long, to see him in the criminal's box, at our sessions.

The Power of the Pully exemplified.—There is at the shop of Messrs. Scott and Clark, Pump and Block Makers, No. 17, Fish strt. a purchase rove by Mr. Almoran Holmes, of this city, on which is suspended *twenty five hundred weight*, and so ingenious is the application, that *eleven ounces* will raise the above comparatively enormous weight.

Boston Ev. Gaz.

A Committee of the Senate of New-York have reported in favour of a Congressional Caucus, to nominate a candidate for President of the United Sates.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.

A peculiarity generally attributed to the *Yankees*, is that of answering a question by asking another; and numerous ancedotes are related to prove that it exclusively belongs to them. But whoever has travelled south must have noticed that it is quite as common among our southern brethren—whom, by the way, the Europeans call Yankees—as it is *at home* in New-England. That this peculiarity is *there*, indeed, happily blended with some others, the following anecdote will illustrate.

A gentleman passing through one of the southern states, and wishing to know the distance to a neighboring house, inquired of a planter, who was leisurely at work by the road side, how far it was to *Pierce's*. "From up country, *I reckon?*" "Yes," said the gentleman. "Well, how goes cotton?" "Rather dull, I believe." "*Mighty* bad roads, friend." "But," says the traveller, "how far do you call it to Pierce's?" "Bound to S——— *I reckon.*" "Exactly," answered the traveller, and rode on—when the planter having completed his enquiries, proceeded to reply, "Well, now, I don't *jestly* know exactly, how far, but *I reckon* you'll find it something of a piece before you get there!"

Portland Adv.

MARRIED,

In Orange county, on Thursday, the 15th inst. Mr. Handy Ward, to Miss Julia Cook.

COMMUNICATION.

"Boast not thyself of to-morrow; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth."

DIED, On Monday, the 19th inst. after a distressing illness of six days, MISS MARY ANN DEBRUTZ, in the 17th year of her age. She was a young person possessed of those tender and affectionate dispositions, which are congenial to piety, and which greatly endeared her to all who knew her. By her premature death, her afflicted parents are bereaved of a dutiful child, and society of an amiable member; but their loss is, we trust, her infinite gain. From the commencement of her sickness, she appeared to be impressed with a presentiment of her speedy dissolution. And although at times deprived of the use of her reason, yet, in her rational and lucid moments, she was much engaged in prayer and supplication; frequently expressing a deep sense of sin, the depravity of the human heart, and in the strongest terms of penitential sorrow, lamented her misimprovement of time past, and fervently implored the pardoning mercy of God through the merits of Christ. There is great reason to hope, that she found grace to help in this trying hour. She at one time repeated, with great fervour, these lines:

"God of the just, thou givest the bitter cup,
"I'll bow to thy behest, and drink it up."

Upon being asked what she meant by the bitter cup, she replied, "it was the cup of death, and drinking it willingly was resignation to the will of God." At another interval of reason, she sung,

"Jesus, my all, to heaven is gone,
He whom I fix my hopes upon,"

and repeated the dying christian's soliloquy with an impressive assurance. She seemed to improve every interval of reason as for eternity. Long as she had power to speak, she continued to pray, and still expressed entire submission to the will of God. The last words she uttered were pleadings for mercy through the mediation of the Lord Jesus Christ.—She spoke no more! and shortly after, without a struggle, fell into the sleep of death, and the immortal spirit fled to the eternal world.

The morning flowers display their sweets,
And gay their silken leaves unfold,
As fearless of the noon-tide heats,
As careless of the evening cold.

Nipt by the wind's untimely blast,
Parch'd by the sun's directer rays,
The momentary glories waste,
The short-lived beauties die away.

So blooms the human form divine,
When youth its pride of beauty shows,
Fairer than spring the colours shine,
And sweeter than the virgin rose.

Or worn by slowly rolling years,
Or broke by sickness in a day,
The fading glory disappears,
The short-lived beauties die away.

Yet these, new rising from the tomb,
With lustre brighter far shall shine;
Revive with ever-during bloom,
Safe from diseases and decline.

Let dickness blast
If heaven but recompense
Perish the grass, and fade the flower,
If firm the word of God remains.

On the 5th inst. at his seat in Warren county, in the 57th year of his age, the Hon. JAMES TURNER. This highly respected and excellent man had filled the most important offices in his native state. He served five years as a member of the State Legislature. In the year 1808 he was elected Governor, and served the Constitutional period. Soon after his retirement from that office, he was elected a Senator of the United States, and was re-elected for the next six years, but ill health occasioned him to vacate his seat a year previous to the expiration of that period.

MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF
WILMINGTON, N. C.

FROM THE CAPE-FEAR RECORDER, JAN. 24.

ARRIVED,

Brig Visitor, Higgins, 20 days from Demerara, to T. Savage, jr. & Co. Left, brig Little John, Shackleford, discharging; brig Rapid, Pierce, discharging; brig Diomede, Harris, discharging; brig Jane, Crocker, discharging. The brig Lion, Barnes, sailed same day for this port. Schr. Adno, Spring, arrived Dec. 14 and ran to leewa d.

Schr. Traveller, Rier, from Martinique, to Dudley & Dickinson.

Brig Eden, Merritt, from Martinique.

Schr Rufus King, Brookfield, from Newbern.

Since the Recorder of last Saturday

Brig Alert, Brown, from New-York, to J. A. Berry & Co.

Brig Gen. Jackson, Greenman, from Providence, to W. H. Lippitt

Schr. Regulator, M'Ehenny, from Charleston.

CLEARED,

Ship Frederick, Leach, for Liverpool, by Lazarus & Whitmarsh.

Schr. Penguin, Hart, for Aux Cayes, by J. A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Sally, Haskell, for New-York.

Brig William, Morse, for Port-au-Prince, by Stow & Whittier.

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected Weekly,
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.

MERCHANDISE.		*Quantity sold by*	*D.*	*C.*
Beef, Fresh in Market	-	lb.	5	4
Beef, Northern	-	obl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cognac,	-	gallon.	1 45	1 50
Apple, in dem'd	-	do	45	45
Peach,	-	do.	45	50
Bacon,	- -	lb.	7	8
Beeswax,	- -	do.	30	31
Butter,	- -	do	15	15
Bagging (abundant)	-	yard,	18	27
Coffee, Prime Green,	-	lb.	23	24
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	21	22
Candles, Mould,	-	do	11	12½
Spermaceti,	-	do		34
Cotton,	-	do	12	12½
Corn,	- -	bushel	42	45
Copperas	-	lb.	3½	4
Flax	-	do	13	15
Flaxseed, Rough,	-	bushel	80	80
Flour, Fine,	-	barrel.	5	5½
Superfine,	-	do		
Fish, Herrings	-	do	5 00	6 00
Mullet	-	do	6 00	
Feathers	-	lb.	35	37½
Gin, Holland,	-	gallon,	90	1 25
Country,	-	do	43	45
Ginger	-	lb.	6	10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	4 00	5 00
10 by 12	-	do	5 00	6 00
Bottles	-	groce	11	12
Hides, Buenos Ayres,	-	lb.		
West India,	-	do		
Iron,	- -	100 lb.	4½ 00	5 00
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb.	3 00	3 25
Flotant	-	do	3 00	
Lime,	- -	cask,	2 50	3 00
Lard	-	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	28	30
Sole	-	do		28
Bridle	-	side	2 25	2 75
Lead, Bar	-	lb.	8½	9
Logwood	-	100 lb.	3 00	4 00
Molasses,	-	gallon,	26	28
Nutmegs	-	lb.	2 00	2 50
Nails, Cut. Assorted	-	do	8	
Wrought	-	do		
Nankeens, Blue	-	piece,	1 40	
Yellow	-	do	60	65
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2 00
Oats,	-	ush	30	35
Oil, Curriers	-	barrel.	20 00	25 00
Linseed	-	gallon.	85	1 00
Pork	-	barrel.	11 00	13 00
Porter London,	-	dozen	3 50	
Philadelphia,	-	g do	2 50	3 00
Pepper,	-	lb.	24	25
Pimento,	-	do	25	26
Plaster Paris,	-	ton	7 50	10 00
Powder, Duponts,	-	Keg,	8 00	
Others,	-	do	5	7 50
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4 00
Spanish Brown	-	do	2 00	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica,	-	gallon,	80	1 00
Wind. Island.	-	do	70	80
New-England,	-	do	40	45
Rice,	- -	100 lb.	3 50	4 00
Raisins	-	box,	3 00	4 00
Rags	-	lb.	2	6
Shot,	- -	Bag,	2 75	3
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	-	100 lb.	10 00	10 50
Common,	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf,	-	lb.	18	20
Salt, Liverpool,	-	bush.	80	85
Turks Island,	-	do	80	85
St. Ubes, &c.	-	do		
Salts, Epsom	-	lb.	25	30
Glauber	-	do	7½	8
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	17
German	-	do	17	18
Salt-Petre	-	do	12½	20
Tallow,	-	do	6	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 65	2 00
Hyson,	-	do	1 20	1 20
Tobacco, Leaf,	-	100 lb.	3 00	3 75
Manufactured,	-	do	5 00	20
Tin, ½ x	-	box	16 00	17 50
Verdigris	-	lb.	65	
Wheat,	- -	bush.	90	95
Whiskey,	- -	gallon,	37½	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe,	-	do	1 25	1 50
Port,	-	do	2 00	3 25
Malaga	-	do	80	

Dancing School.

MR. LATASTE espectfully informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, and its vicinity, that his School will commence on Wednesday, the 28th inst. and continue, until the quarter be out, every Wednesday and Saturday.

He will also attend, in town, young Ladies wishing to take private lessons.

His terms of tuition may be known by applying at the Academy, or at his room, Mansion Hotel.

January 21.—3t36.

AT THE SIGN OF THE
BIG BOOT AND SHOE
In Market Square,

Has just opened some additions to his former stock, AMONG WHICH ARE:

Men's Calf Munroe Shoes,
Ladies' plain and figured Stuff Boots,
do Seal Skin Boots,
do do do Munroe Ties,
do do do Grecian do
do blk. and col'd. figur'd Silk Slippers,
do blk. Morocco Munroe Ties, &c. &c.

4t38 WM. I. HAWLEY.

Goshen Cheese.

10 Casks, just received by Steam Boat, of a superior quality, which will be sold low, to close the consignment. E. E. LEWIS.

3t37 *First door west of Cape-Fear Bank.*

CHEAP CASH STORE.

NEW GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London lothsand Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan, } PLAIDS.
Cassimere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS.
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do coloured do } SILKS.
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk } Bindings.
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor, Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4 4-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do } Domestics.
3-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
4 4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
5-4 do Sheetings
3-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do } MUSLINS.
Cambric and Jaconet do

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, Cognac Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum. } WINES.

HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

22*

P. J. Tillinghast

HAS FOR SALE,

80 casks Nails and Brads
5 crates Crockery Ware, imported direct—were assorted for retailing, and in excellent order—
10 heds. Molasses
1 barrel Red Clover Seed
20 bbls. Mackarel
30 do Northern white and yellow Potatoes
6 casks prime Cheese
5 bbls. Tanners' Oil
1 bbl. Lamp Oil
10 tons Swedes Iron
50 Share Moulds
Hoop and Sheet Iron
25 bags prime Green Coffee
5 bbls. do
50 ps. Cotton Bagging
100 straws half-pint Tumblers

Bagging twine, Plaid Cloaks, Turks Island and Liverpool Salt, Green Copperas, Loaf Sugar, Duponts Powder, Indigo, Paints, Window Glass, Putty —a great variety of Domestic Goods, half boxes Cotton Cards.

Jan. 22, 1824.—6t39

Ale, Cheese and Coffee.

20 bbls. superior New-York Ale
35 bags prime Laguira Coffee
15 bags St. Domingo do.
10 casks Cheese, received on consignment, and for sale by STUART, BIRDSALL & CO.

WHO HAVE ALWAYS ON HAND,
First quality FRENCH BRANDY,
HOLLAND GIN,
JAMAICA RUM,
MADEIRA, LISBON TENERIFFE, SHERRY, OLD PORT, And MALAGA } WINE.

London Mustard, Teas, &c.

ALSO,

10 boxes Fayetteville mould Candles.

January 14.—3t35.

Wanted immediately.

A fair price in Cash, will be given for Twelve yoke of young Oxen. Constant employment and liberal wages will also be given to six or eight expert Hewers. C. & P. MALLETT.

January 22.—3t36.

CROCKERY.

30 crates Crockery, assorted to suit country dealers, received pr. General Brock, from Liverpool; for sale, by ROBERT JAFFRAY & CO.

4t37.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

FROM THE NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

WHY DO WE LOVE?

I often think each tottering form
That limps along in lif 's decline,
Once bore a heart as young, as warm,
As full of idle thoughts as *mine*—
And each has had its dream of joy,
His own unequall'd pure romance;
Commencing, when the blushing boy
First thrills at lovely woman's glance.

And each could tell his tale of youth;
Would think its scenes of love evince
More passion, more unearthly truth,
Than any tale, before or since.

Yes—they could tell of tender lays,
At midnight penn'd in classic shades;
—Of days more bright than modern days;
—Of maids more fair than living maids.

Of whispers in a willing ear,
Of kisses on a blushing cheek;
(—Each kiss—each whisper far too dear
For modern lips to give or speak.)

Of prospects too, untimely cross'd,
Of passions slighted or betray'd,
Of kindred spirits early lost,
And buds that blossom but to fade.

Of beaming eyes and tresses gay,
—Elastic form, and noble brow;
And charms—that all have pass'd away,
And left them—*What we see them now!*

And is it so!—*Is* human love
So *very* light and frail a thing!
And must youth's brightest visions move,
Forever on Time's restless wing?

Must all the eyes that still are bright,
And all the lips that talk of bliss,
And all the forms so fair to night,
Hereafte —only come to this?

Then what are love's best visions worth,
If we at length must lose them thus?
If all we value most on earth,
Ere long must fade away from us?

If that *one* being whom we take
From all the world, and still recur
To all *she* said—and for her sake
Feel far from *joy*, when far from her;

If that one form which we adore
Fr m youth to age, in bliss or pain,
Soon withers—and is seen no more,
—Why do we love—*if love be vain?*

SELECTIONS,
Literary, Religious, &c.

FROM THE MUSEUM OF FOREIGN LITERATURE.

FIRST LOVE.

One fine moonlight night in the month of September, a young man and very young woman were sitting together on a green side, in a certain remote part of the Perthshire highlands. Their conversation was long and sad, tears often glistened on the sun-burnt, but pretty, cheeks of the mountain damsel, wh ch her young sweetheart as often wiped away with a kiss that the Goddess of Chastity herself looked down upon without a frown. They talked in the language of the hills, but even a lowlander, had he been present, might have read on their expressive faces, a translation of their words. "You will go, W liam," seemed to be the langua e of Mary Græme, "you will go, and I shall never see you more; you have now no father or mother, or near kinsfolk, to draw you back to the highlands, and there are bonnier lasses by far, among the Saxons, and finer and wealthier, and when their fair eyes are shining upon you, you will easily forget those that you once told me were like the blue leaf of the wild violet, when the dew is bright upon it,—but I shall not care," continued Mary, sobbing bitterly at the image she had conjured up; "you will no more come back to Glenoe than that stream w ll turn again in the valley, and climb the hill it is flowing from; yet I shall wish no evil to you, William, or your Saxon bride." "The curse of God be upon me," cried William, "when I forget you, Mary. I will go down among the Saxons, but only to gather money enough to stock a farm for us both,—and the day was in the countries when that job might have been done in a night's time; I will look at the fair skins of the lowland lasses but think the while of the wild flower I left growing on the mountains; and I will see, and perhaps live, in their fine houses, and carpetted rooms, but shall I forget—" and William rose up as he spoke, and cast a proud look around his native hills, "shall I forget—" but then some bitter recollections choked his voice, and he sat down with a quivering lip and a tearful eye, saying, in a low voice, "no, never!"

As mine is a love story, I thought it fitting to introduce the hero and heroine by moonlight; but I must apologize to my fair readers, if I shall have any, for there being no fainting fits, or even hysterics, so indispensable in a parting scene; I can only say that the poor girl having been born and bred among the mountains, far from all civilized society, knew no better. Tears, however, *were* shed upon the occasion, as bitter as the most tender-hearted reader could desire, and the lovers then parted and returned to their separate homes.

The fathers of both had been long the most extensive farmers in the district; they were near neighbors, and besides were fellow clansmen, bearing the same name, and owning the same chief. It was therefore, with mutual pleasure that they observed the growing attachment between their children. From their earliest infancy, William and Mary were set apart for each other, and as they grew older, it was, probably, their consciousness of this, from the jokes of their companions, which caused a warmer attachment to take place between them than merely brother and sister. A sad blow, however, was given to the expectations of every body, by the sudden death of the elder William Græme, which took place a short time before the commencement of my story,—when it was discovered that the sale of his stock would do little more than pay the rent of the farm, and other debts. Immediately after the event, like a prudent father, the other Græme resolved to look out for a more desirable match for his daughter than William now appeared to be, and accordingly discountenanced their attachment as much as possible, forbidding Mary ever to see her unfortunate lover. But the tender passion, when it takes root among the hills, often flourishes as strongly as in the valley, and the love of the mountaineer clings to his heart like the lichen to his native rock. William was not to be daunted by trifles. He was of that order of spirits, which, not a great many years before, would have procured honorable distinction among the levyers of Black Mail, and the drivers of lowland cattle. From infancy, unaccustomed to bow the head to a superior, the laird seldom visiting the recess of Glenoe,—he became proud, bold, and high-minded; and, easily seeing through the faithless policy which dictated his new reception, and capable of appreciating its meanness, he resolved, though giving way, in appearance, to his opposers, to persevere in his love, and wait till fortune and his own efforts should assist his wishes. Many, therefore, were the secret meetings of the young lovers on the spot they have just left, and many were the struggles of William's mind before he could prevail upon himself to disclose to Mary his intention to take leave of her for a few years, and go down to a kinsman in the lowlands to push his fortune. At length the exertion was made; vows, keepsakes, kisses, were exchanged, and the morning arrived when William should bid a long farewell to Glenoe.

It was yet grey dawn, and the mist was thick and heavy on the hills, when our traveller set out on his journey with no other companion than his faithful dog. His road lay within a little distance of the trysting spot, where he had often been so happy, and lately so miserable; and, with the romance of early passion, he could not help turning out of his path for a moment, like a pilgrim to worship at a favorite shrine. Climbing a short way up the rocks, covered with heath and blackberry bushes, to get a distant glimpse of Mary's dwelling, he gazed long and tenderly on the hallowed place, till his eyes were blinded with tears; then turning away with a deep sigh, he said to himself, almost reproachfully "and she is sleeping!"—"No, William," said a soft voice beside him, "I am not." William turned his head, and saw the object of his meditations standing on the rock above him. A tartan cloak, of a dark colour, enveloped the whole of her figure, and the hood hanging a little over her fair brow, fell into a shape like the well-known cap of the beautiful Mary Stuart,—from corners of which hung a profusion of dark hair hung carelessly down upon her shoulders: her eye was soft and melancholy, but her cheeks were fresh and blooming with the coolness of the early morning; and, as she stood then so still and silent with her arms folded upon her bosom, William thought he had never seen her look so beautiful. For a moment, even, startled by her sudden apparition, he could almost imagine he beheld one of those spirits of the hills which the wild fancies of his countrymen have invested with a mysterious and super-human power, and clothed in all the brightness of mortal beauty. The next minute he was at her side, and she was locked in his arms. They sat down together upon the rock; and William, as if he had never seen the place before, looked round upon a scene which was to be so long and deeply impressed upon his memory. They were sitting on the side of a deep glen through which flowed a clear stream, sometimes entirely hidden by the shrubs which bent over its surface, and sometimes visible to the eye in the form of broad and smooth pools The depth of the glen prevented the flowing of the waters from being heard, except in low, continuous murmurs; and even where it was broken into falls, by rocks or trees, which had been swept down by winter torrents, the white foam, seen without being heard, conveyed the idea of motion without accompanying noise, as if the stream was stealing silently onward in its path, unwilling to interrupt the stillness of the morning with the sound of its flowing. The sides of the glen were thickly covered with hazel bushes and other shrubs; except when occasionally a huge rock, which seemed, in some convulsion of nature, to have been detached from the top and then arrested midway, by a magic skill, raised its grey head, ornamented only by a pale coloured moss, and the bushes of the small blue berry, barren and withered before their season. Every variety of the autumnal tints might be seen from the faded green to the palest yellow; but the melancholy aspect which these ensigns of decay gave to the scene was often relieved by the heath flowers, gleaming at intervals, thro' the leaves, and by the red berries of the mountain ash which hung here and there in ripe clusters. The sun was now advanced a little way on his journey, but, as yet, had only partially scattered the morning mist which still hung above the ridges of the glen like a barrier to separate it from the rest of the world.

The lovers, indeed, might have imagined themselves to be in a little world of their own, the sole inhabitants of the romantic domain; but, if such a thought had crossed their mind, the idle dream was soon dissipated:—a sudden gust from the mountains swept along the glen, the awakened waters grew black and ruffled, as if frowning at the intrusion, the branches waved tumultuously, some hares and wild birds started from their covert, the mist passed away from the hills, and, in a moment, all the world seemed to be astir. William sprang upon his feet, and clasped the weeping Mary in his arms; even the dog roused himself from beside them, where he had lain down and thrust his head between, as if to claim a farewell too. Mary sank upon her knees, and threw her arms about the neck of the faithful animal—but when she raised her head, her lover was gone She heard the crashing of the branches as he rushed down the sides of the glen, and saw the stones plunge into the water, which he dislodged in his progress. The dog licked her hand for a moment, and then sprang after his master, through the trees.

I have said that mine is a love story, and nothing but a love story it shall be. I leave it, therefore, to others, to paint the progress through the world of a young man of good natural abilities and prepossessing appearance, assisted in his efforts by a train of fortunate events. Let them follow him from his first setting out, indigent in circumstances, but lofty and generous in feeling; then receiving, in place of the beautiful simplicity of mind with which he had begun, the refinement and polish of the world—as the plum loses its down by touching, but still retains within its sweetness and its flavour; and, at length, arriving at that desired haven of ease and competence, where, if human ambition could ever rest, or human folly could ever die, he might fight over again his battles with the world at his own fire side, think of his own misfortunes, without pain, and of his present joys with thankfulness,—look downwards, without contempt, and upwards, without envy.

At this haven of ease and competence had William Græme arrived, just nine years after he left his native hills. The strapping plaided highlander had become (heaven knows by what process) a well-bred man of the world,—and, as such, was received in genteel society. Upon occasion, however, a certain *brusquerie* of manner might be observable, which betrayed that something still remained to be done—that some down on the plum has as yet escaped the busy finger of refinement. It might, perhaps, be supposed that a man arriving at this comparatively dizzy height, might have forgotten the obscurity from which he had risen, or, at least, would sedulously endeavor to forget what he might conceive to be degrading to remember,—as the climber keeps his eyes fixed upwards, lest he should fall, if he turned them below But Græme was not a man of this description; he looked forward constantly with an ardent longing to the day when he should be enabled to revisit his native hills, and his early love. In the midst of his good fortune, he had still a secret treasure, which he viewed with greater joy than all the wealth of the east could have afforded him—it was the now withered heath flower, the pledge of Mary's love, which she had given to him at their last interview, and with this simple gift what a train of associations were linked! It was all that now remained to him, who rushed down the sides of Glenoe to recall the ideas of former times, of his native mountains, his early hopes, of his father's grave. It was like a sea shell found on the top of a mountain, which draws the traveller's thoughts from the business of his journey, and fixes them upon a world which has passed away. At the end of nine years, he found himself more in love than he had been at the beginning, and the image of his highland Mary was more constantly before his eyes. But were it not a pity to inspect too minutely what is, at first view, so amiable, there might appear, I am afraid, in this marvellous fidelity somewhat of self-delusion. It may be a very fine thing to say that there is nothing inconsistent with true refinement in the manners and recreations of humble life—that the *tournure* of a woman's person may be as elegantly displayed when labouring at the churn, as when playing the harp,—when romping with her sweetheart on a harvest field, as when gliding through a quadrille at Almack's;—yet, if the elegant of the town and the country were set side by side in a drawing room, it can hardly be a question to which even the most devoted admirer of simplicity would give the preference. And, in this situation, William must have often placed in imagination his rural beauty; that she should still, therefore, retain her dominion over a heart for which the candidates were neither few nor undeserving, my fair readers may, in the meantime, attribute, if they please, to the natural truth and constancy of man's mind, and wait as patiently as they can for the denouement.

For my part, I shall be silent on the subject; I am only the historian of facts, and have nothing to do with sentiments.

[CONCLUDED IN OUR NEXT.]

CHARACTER OF THE WEST INDIAN FEMALES.

The white females of the West Indies are of a slender more form than the European women. Their complexion, which they are peculiarly careful to preserve, is either a pure white, or brunette with but little or nothing of the bloom of the rose, which to a stranger, has rather a sickly appearance at first, though that impression gradually wears off. Their features are sweet and regular; their eyes are rather expressive than sparkling; their voices soft and pleasing; and their whole air and looks tender, gentle and feminine. With the appearance of languor and indolence, they are active and animated on occasions, particularly when dancing—an amusement of which they are particularly fond, and in which they display a natural ease, gr cefulness, and agility, which surprise and delight a stranger. They are fond of music, and there are few who have not an intuitive taste for it, and fine voices. They are accused of excessive indolence; and *outre* examples of this are given by those who wish to expose them to ridicule. These exaggerations, like all others of a national description, savour more of caricature, than truth. The heat of the climate, joined to the still habits of a sedentary life, naturally begets a languor, listlessness, and disposition to self-indulgence, to which the females of more northern climates are strangers. The daily loll in bed before dinner is so gratifying a relaxation, that it has become almost as necessary as their nightly repose. To sum up, in a few words, the character of the Creole ladies, they are so excessively fond of pleasure and amusement, that they would be glad if the whole texture of human life were formed for nothing else; balls, in particular, are their great delight; they are averse to what requires much mental or bodily exertion, dancing excepted; reading they do not care much about, except to fill up an idle hour; and diligence, industry and economy, can not be said to be among the number of their virtues.—*Stewart's Jamaica.*

From a late London Paper.

Morbid Affection.—The possibility of contracting distemper from a dead subject is amply confirmed by the following melancholy circumstance. About a fortnight since, Mr. *Henry Penefather*, who had just commenced the practice of surgery, was engaged in dissecting the body of a female subject, whose death was produced by inflammation of the liver, attended with other symptoms that rendered the cure worthy of very strict examination. Dissection was submitted to by the friends of the deceased: and Mr. Penefather and another gentleman operated twice or three times with great professional advantage. The body was interred, and Mr. Penefather thought nothing more of the circumstance until about a week after, when he perceived that his left hand began to swell, a little above the palm, or near the articulation of the wrist, atended with a slight twitching pain or numbness of the fingers. Those symptoms he attributed to various causes, and conceived that the swelling would abate by washing the part with a suitable lotion. This remedy he accordingly tried when retiring to bed; but to his great surprise and no small consternation, he found that the inflammation had extended itself to the arm, which on the following morning was exceedingly swelled. Under these circumstances, he deemed it advisable to state the case to some of the more experienced of the faculty; and after mature deliberation by three eminent practitioners, with reference to his late anatomical researches (as before stated,) they concluded that he must have imbibed through some medium, whether by a cut or otherwise, a portion of the poisonous matter with which the morbid subject was at the time infected. Mortification being seated in the arm, we regret to learn, that he was compelled to submit to amputation, as the only means by which life could possibly be preserved. Mr. Penefather is a native of Ireland, and very respectably connected in that country.

MORAL.

THE CLOSE OF THE YEAR.

One of those periods set apart to mark the progress of time, and to inform us how long we have lived, has reached its close, when it is customary to review our past conduct and make new resolutions and plans for the future. Without these fixed periods to describe the revolutions of time, it would seem to move in one unvaried circle. The journey of life would appear one vast plain, without any divisions to measure its distance, or any guide to point its termination. Though we are certain its arrival will be as punctual as the revolving of the seasons, this monitor of time always overtakes us by surprize. The duties of the year are not yet completed; we have not yet obtained the desired object of our pursuit, nor procured that happiness for which we have long sighed and labored in vain. But however we may have failed in realizing our hopes or executing our schemes, time still moves on its destined course with inexorable regularity, and its silent and rapid stream will soon waft us to that shore from which there is no return.

The close of every year brings with it the melancholy reflection, that something necessary to be done is postponed to an uncertain hereafter: that new cares are to devolve upon that portion of life which is already burthened with its own. The new is doomed to perform a greater task than the preceding, though we know it will be apparently shorter; for each seems to fly on swifter wings than its predecessor. Thus we constantly have some arrears to discharge from time to time, and are perpetually increasing the debt in proportion as the means to cancel it are diminished.

Every one upon the review of his past life will confess that there is much to regret and to reform, that "he has left undone what he ought to have done, and has done what he ought not to have done;" and he is ready to make resolutions of amendment—but feels an irresistible inclination to delay their execution. It is this fatal procrastination which fascinates and charms, and insensibly steals the most precious treasure; robs of that inestimable wealth, which alone can purchase knowledge and virtue and eternal life. Of all evils this is the most inveterate and the most difficult to remove. It is of no avail to adduce arguments, because men are already convinced; all have experienced and lamented the evils of delay, and yet continue to do what they know at last must be done. They will not be persuaded to forego a present enjoyment to perform a duty, which they imagine may be done with equal advantage at any other time. They also feel a reluctance to begin the necessary task of reviewing their past conduct, from a conviction that there is much wrong, and from a fear to encounter the difficulties that must be subdued to correct it.

If men were born only "to look about them and to die," it might be wise to seize the present enjoyment and forget futurity; to forbid all reflection as an unwelcome intruder, that served to cast a gloom upon the few pleasures that life can afford; but, when it is remembered that they must live forever, and that "on the flying moment, hangs their everlasting state," the apathy in which they dream away their time, and the trifling amusements to which they resort to avoid the trouble of thinking, is indeed astonishing, and seems to be a proof of something more than folly or mere want of reflection. Since we cannot arrest the progress of time nor recall a lost opportunity, let us endeavor to spend the present moments, which only are our own, in such a manner, as to be able to review the past without regret and to anticipate the future without fear.

ON THE EXISTENCE OF GOD.

"See here, I hold a Bible in my hand, and you see the cover, the leaves, the letters, and the words; but you do not see the writers, nor the printers, the letter-founder, the ink-maker, the paper-maker, nor the binder. You never did see them, you never will see them; and yet, there is not one of you, who will think of disputing or denying the being of these men. I go further, I affirm that you see the very souls of these men in seeing this book; and you feel yourselves obliged to allow that they had skill, contrivance, design, memory, fancy, reason, and so on. In the same manner, if you see a picture, you judge there was a painter. If you see a house, you judge there was a builder of it; and if you see one room contrived for this purpose and another for that, a door to enter, a window to admit light, a chimney to hold fire—you conclude that the builder was a person of skill and foresight, who formed the house with a view to the accommodation of its inhabitants. In this manner examine the world, and pity the man, who, when he sees the sign of the wheat-sheaf, hath sense enough to know that there is somewhere a joiner and a painter; but who, when he sees the wheat-sheaf itself, is so stupid as not to say to himself, 'This had a wise and good Creator!'"

Infidelity.—It is well known that Mr. Hume himself was never so much puzzled as when peremptorily asked by a lady at Bath, to declare upon his honour, as a gentleman, whether he would choose his own confidential domestics from such as held his own principles, or from those who conscientiously believed in the truths of revelation. *He frankly decided in favor of the latter.*